

THOUSANDS OF RUSSIANS SLAIN

Awful Massacre by Cossacks
in the Streets of the
Capital.

2,100 DEAD; 5,000 WOUNDED

Father Gapon's Followers Prove
Martyrs in the Cause of Liberty.

Many Onlookers Also Fall When 50,000
Troops Are Turned Loose in the City
With Orders to Kill Without Mercy.
—First Volley Was Blank, but the
Petitioners Pressed On, Asking to See
the Czar—Then Ball Cartridges Were
Used and the Massacre Began—
Cossacks Charge Into the Crowd,
Killing and Firing—Twenty-six
Children in One Heap of Dead
—Cries of "Down With the Czar!"
Now Heard in St. Petersburg Streets.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 22.—The sacrifice
has been made. Thousands have fallen
to-day, willing martyrs in the cause
of human liberty, in the belief that their blood
will seal the doom of Russian tyranny and
oppression.

Not since the massacre of St. Bartholomew's
Day has a civilized community wit-
nessed such a massacre as stains the latest
pages of Russian history. Its victims can-
not yet be numbered.

The official estimate puts the number
of dead at 2,100 and the wounded at 5,000.

Deliberate Slaughter.

The last act of the bloody drama was the
deliberate slaughter of hundreds of on-
lookers in the centre of the city. After all
the organized attempts of the insurrec-
tionists to march to the Winter Palace
had failed, a large body of Cossacks was
turned loose by the authorities against
50,000 people standing in the streets, with
orders to kill without mercy.

The murderous command was obeyed to
the letter. The carnage which followed
has no parallel in modern record. The
horsesmen cut down with their sabres
all within reach. Those who fled were shot
at with revolvers and carbines.

It is said that the authorities committed
this atrocity with the deliberate purpose
of terrifying not only St. Petersburg but
all Russia, and quenching the rising flames
of revolution throughout the Empire.

Mob Kills a General.

Never was there a greater mistake. In-
stead of exciting terror, the massacre has
already inspired a rage such as nothing
but revenge will satisfy.

This found its first expression an hour
ago, when a crowd surrounded an old man
in a General's uniform riding in a carriage.
They tore him from the vehicle and killed
him.

Massacre Was Planned.

Ghastly, indeed, would this Sunday's
work of slaughter have been if it had been
the result of a sudden outburst of the troops
to save the city and its rulers from an over-
whelming force of bloodthirsty revolution-
ists, but more horrible than the massacre
itself is the story of how it was brought
about.

It was not the outcome of mad passion,
but was a cold, deliberate plan of Russia's
rulers. Every man killed to-day was care-
fully shepherded to his death.

Every one has wondered why during the
last few days the strikers were allowed to
meet and organize their peaceful demands
in practical freedom. It might have seemed
to be the dawn of more lenient treatment,
but it was in reality the Government's
method of collecting its victims, that its
blow might fall more surely and more
readily.

The police themselves proved this, for
they define their own position in the fol-
lowing terms:

"We were forbidden to prevent any spread
of the strike or development of revolution.
Since Wednesday we were ordered to stand
aside, and it was left to grow ripe for the
army to-day."

PRIEST LED THEM TO DEATH.

Father Gapon Marched at the Head of the
Petitioners.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 22.—8.30 P. M.—By
stacked rifles and blazing wood fires on
the frozen snow St. Petersburg's garrison
stands at the present hour across every
approach to the centre of the city. Behind
the troops stand intact the palaces of their
rulers, before them the insubstantial tenement
colonies, with a vast and growing mass
of determined men.

The day's bloody work is told in the
cold official figures of the police. At the

Varva Gate, where Father Gapon worked
with his devoted bodyguard and the work-
men from the Putiloff Iron Works, 300 were
killed and 500 were wounded. At the
Moskovski level crossing gate 1,000 were
killed and 1,500 wounded, and at the Nevski
Gate, below the Moscow station, 500 were
killed and 500 wounded. In the Vassili
Ostroff district 200 were killed and 500
wounded. In other parts of the city 100
were killed and 700 wounded.

50,000 Extra Troops on Guard.

It is necessary to tell the story of this
bloody day in a brief fashion than its
intense interest and importance demand,
for the pressure on the telegraph wires
already is great and a breakdown is feared.

The late winter dawn was brilliant and
cold. The city swarmed with troops, but
the populace remained indoors during the
earliest hours.

The regular garrison had been reinforced
by 50,000 troops from the imperial palaces
in the country and from other districts.
These were massed near the Winter Palace,
on the bank of the Neva, in the centre of
the city.

The vast semi-circle in front of the palace
was occupied by the Pavlovsk and Pro-
brajensky regiments of infantry, the First
Regiment of the Guards, and a brigade of
the Emperor's Cossacks was drawn up on
the side of the palace facing the river.

A battery of artillery waited at the gate
between the palaces and the Hermitage
Gallery, a mile away.

Dowager Empress's Example.

Down the Nevski Prospekt, the main
street of the city, a regiment of Cossacks,
which had arrived in the morning from the
Dowager Empress's country residence,
guarded the Arzizkoff Palace, her city
home. She was there throughout the day.

Yesterday at noon she drove twice in an
open sleigh the length of the Nevski Pros-
pekt. Army men said she did this to set
an example to her son, to show him how
to behave in face of threats of disorder.

Grand Dukes Guarded.

The palaces of Grand Dukes Vladimir,
Alexis, Michael and Serge were occupied by
other troops and their gates were closed
and curtains drawn.

Meanwhile a decisive stroke was being
prepared three miles away, to the south-
west, at the Narva Gate, a lofty, wide granite
arch, the outlines of which resemble those
of the Arc de Triomphe, in Paris. The
Chichadoff regiment was posted there, across
a wide, gradual slope on the further side
of the arch, looking along the road toward
the Putiloff Iron Works, a mile beyond.

The Strikers Gather.

Near these works the men who began
the present revolt assembled in the early
morning around their leader, Father Gapon.
No attempt was made by the authorities
to prevent the carrying out of their an-
nounced programme of marching to the
city. The deliberate policy of the Govern-
ment to allow them to seek their own de-
struction is now clear.

All last night the strikers in bodies of
800 each filed through the assembly hall,
taking a solemn oath to seek to first gain
the ear of the Czar, and if they failed to try
to gain their demands by other means.

Father Gapon Leads 12,000.

The procession was formed at 10 o'clock
in the morning. Father Gapon led it, ac-
companied by a volunteer guard of 500
men. About 12,000 strikers followed.

Many of Father Gapon's guard had re-
volvers. The general crowd carried ice-
picks and other rude weapons, but the
majority were unarmed.

The march began quietly, the first 500
men keeping in military formation, the
masses following without an attempt at
order.

Troops Mar the Road.

Troops were drawn up to receive them in
plain sight as they moved slowly forward
over the intervening mile. As the head of
the procession approached they faced a
thousand leveled rifles, sergeants standing
at intervals along the broad line directing
the aim of the soldiers.

When within easy speaking distance
Father Gapon stopped the procession by
order of the Colonel.

Blank Volley of No Effect.

Holding in one hand an ikon and in the
other the petition, the priest said in a loud
voice:

"We are going to present a petition to
the Emperor."

The Colonel replied: "The road is barred."
Unheeding the almost certain death in
the leveled rifles before him the brave priest
gave the order to march on. Instantly
there was an order to fire, but it was a
blank volley, and the whole column pressed
on as though there was no obstacle in their
path.

Quickly came the second order to fire,
and this time a hail of lead poured into the
people's ranks. At that instant they
changed from petitioners to insurrection-
ists.

With a shout of rage the insurrectionists
rushed forward to almost certain death.
They tried to use their feeble weapons.
Many revolver shots fell among the troops.
The reply came in a volley which swept
down a majority of Father Gapon's guard.

Crowd Rushed On to Death.

Even then the crowd would not abandon
their hopeless attack. More volleys were
mercilessly poured into them and the road
became a shambles. The dead lay in
heaps.

The ranks following the crowd began to
break, but many women from the rear
rushed forward with heartbreaking cries
seeking their own among the dead.

Wounded Taken to a Hospital.

The fighting here came to an end, and

a few minutes later the regiment which
did the execution was withdrawn and
another was substituted. The police col-
lected the dead, and the wounded were
taken to an improvised hospital at the
Putiloff Iron Works.

This was soon surrounded by men and
women, who acted like children in their
misery. They were forbidden to make in-
quiries concerning the victims. They stood
in crowds wringing their hands and cry-
ing:

"We were only going to the Czar with
Father Gapon to ask for happiness. Why
will the Government not let us? They
shoot and kill us for nothing."

Mob Fights the Troops, More Killed.

Another massacre under similar cir-
cumstances, with a still greater list of
victims, took place a little later at the
Moskovski crossing, where the road from
Kolpinow leads to St. Petersburg. Here
there was a sort of pitched battle between
the vast crowd and the troops. The desper-
ate revolvers, even with their rude weap-
ons, succeeded in coming to close quarters
and inflicted some damage upon the troops.

It was at a terrible cost, however, for no
less than a thousand were killed and 1,500
wounded.

Marching to Tsarskoe Selo.

Seven thousand survivors in desperation
turned toward Tsarskoe Selo, where the
Czar had taken refuge. They declared
that it was their purpose to march to the
palace and see the Emperor.

They were headed off and dispersed by
fierce charges made by the troops. Their
losses are yet unknown.

Few Soldiers Refused to Fire.

There were serious conflicts at three or
four more points before 2 o'clock. In one
case only, so far as known, did the hopes
of the revolutionists that the troops would
refuse to fire upon them prove well founded.
This was when a crowd of many thousands
advanced to Nicholas Bridge. They were
stopped by two regiments of cavalry and
infantry.

"Don't fire; don't fire on workmen. Throw
down your arms," cried the crowd. About
two hundred of the soldiers threw their
guns to the ground. Their officers beat
the mutineers unmercifully, with the result
that the regiment made a bayonet charge,
killing and wounding many.

Wherever the Cossacks were engaged the
work was of the bloodiest description.
They fired a volley into the general crowd
at the Admiralty Park, 300 yards from the
Winter Palace, killing many. Twenty-six
children were among the dead at this point.

Troops Turned Loose to Kill.

So this work of terror went on, until 4
o'clock, when came the crowning infamy.
It was a deed which history will record as
Russia's deepest disgrace. All attempts to
resist or defy authority had failed. St.
Petersburg was counting its dead and sum-
ming up the events of the bloodiest day in
its history.

The streets in the centre of the town were
filled with ordinary citizens, women and
children, drawn solely by curiosity. Most
of the slaughter had taken place at points
a considerable distance from the palace
and the main avenue of the city. The crowd
was naturally greatest at the palace end
of this great thoroughfare, which is one of
the widest avenues of Europe.

Suddenly, without warning, another order
to commit wholesale murder was given to
the troops surrounding the palace. They
were directed to charge upon the dense
crowds at the ends of all the avenues open-
ing on the great semi circle in front of the
palace.

Cossacks Charge Into the Crowd.

The Cossacks and the Dowager Empress's
cavalry guards sprang upon the people
with drawn swords. It was like the spread-
ing out of a great fan of steel. The popu-
lace was so closely packed that they could
not flee with any speed, and quickly the
murderous horsesmen were among them,
slashing right and left, cutting, stabbing
and treading down all alike, without mercy
to men, women or children.

On and on the Cossacks pursued their
victims, in a perfect carnival of killing.
Before half a block was passed their
swords were dripping blood and the pave-
ments were crimson.

As the circle enlarged finally the soldiers
became somewhat separated and the rage
of the populace found some chance of
vengeance. They fell upon every one wear-
ing a uniform.

Darkness was now falling and harsher
orders were given the troops. The Cos-
sacks fired five volleys down the Nevski
Prospekt from in front of the Kazan
Cathedral. The killed and injured were
dragged into the side streets by friends.

Many Shot as They Ran.

Many, to escape the galling charges,
jumped from the embankment of the Neika
Canal, and then fell along the ice. The
Cossacks shot them as they ran.

No accurate account can yet be given of
the victims of this unprovoked massacre.
There is reason to fear that the police report
of 2,100 dead falls far below the truth. The
authorities show a natural desire to mini-
mize the record of the awful carnage.

"Down With the Czar!"

There was reason to doubt that the rev-
olutionary spirit was dominant in St. Peters-
burg before to-day's occurrence, but the
spirit of rebellion burns to-night with an
imperishable flare. In the heart of the
people a cry never heard in St. Petersburg
before is raised to-night by an incensed and
outraged city. This is "Down with the
Czar; down with the monarchy!"
This cry will reach throughout the Russian
Empire and this day's work will have its
fruit in mighty changes.

The days of health were the days when winter
was at its height. The snow was deep and
the cold was keen. It is a good thing that
the day's work was done in the heart of
the city.

ASKED ONLY TO SEE THE CZAR.

Strikers Promised to Go Un-
armed to Present
Their Petition.

M. DE WITTE WOULDN'T ACT

Declined to Urge the Emperor to
Grant Their Appeal.

Did Try to Persuade the Minister of
Interior to Receive the Delegation—
Review of the Negotiations That
Failed—Strikers Told in Their Meet-
ing on Saturday That the Soldiers
Would Refuse to Fire on Them
When They Approached the Palace.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The St. Petersburg
correspondent of the Telegraph, in de-
scribing the last meeting of the insur-
rectionists on Saturday, says that the work-
men opened their meeting in the absence
of Father Gapon by reading the petition
to the Czar and delivering speeches ex-
plaining and supporting the movement.

One Socialist attempted to make a speech,
but was shouted down. The workmen
cried: "To-morrow we ourselves may
be Socialists, but to-day we are followers
of Father Gapon and have no other leader
but him." Whereupon the Socialists dis-
appeared suddenly.

Said Troops Wouldn't Fire.

Two intelligent looking men entered the
hall wearing overcoats, under which were
military uniforms. One, having asked to
be heard, said: "Brothers, you say to-
morrow you are going to the Winter Palace,
perhaps to die. Are you really going?"
"We are going at all hazards," was the
reply.

"Do you wish the soldiers to refuse to
fire on you?"
"That we do most heartily," was the
answer.

"Very well, brothers, they will refuse to
fire. At this moment they are talking it
over among themselves. They will not
shed your blood. If ordered to fire they
will refuse. We have come to tell you
this."

Then hearty shouts arose: "Long live
our brothers, the soldiers."

The Petition.

The next act of the meeting was to add
several clauses to the petition, including
demands for the separation of Church and
State. It was also resolved unanimously
that the workmen should march on Sunday
as peaceful, loyal subjects of the Czar,
trusting to his desire to redress their griev-
ances and armed solely for the purpose of
legitimate defence.

It was further declared that if they had
any preliminary guarantees that the sol-
diers and police would make no arrests
except for genuine breaches of the peace,
they would go unarmed. It was finally
resolved that if the Czar would merely ac-
cept from their hands the petition and say
that he would consider it, they would re-
turn home satisfied and grateful, but that
if he did not appear they would stay before
the palace until he did.

Meanwhile a literary man of eminence,
on the part of various Social groups, called
on M. de Witte, President of the Council,
and requested him to throw the weight of
his authority on the side of the people.
M. de Witte listened and asked what was
expected of him. The representative of
Liberal Russia said:

"To-morrow three hundred thousand
men are going to the Winter Palace in
the hope that the Czar, who is at Tsarskoe-
Selo, will come to town to receive their
petition. They are peaceful men, truly
loyal, desirous of doing things without
bloodshed or violence."

"What we ask is that the soldiers should
not be called out against them, and that
no measures of repression be employed.
Perhaps your Excellency would generally
disregard formulas at a time when much
more than formula are being swept away,
and would place the matter before his
Majesty, who surely desires only what is
just and fair."

M. de Witte, who displayed lively interest
in what was said, showed a genuine desire
to help. He expressed profound regret
that the needful machinery was beyond his
reach. He said the matter belonged to
the Minister of the Interior. He himself
was merely president of the Committee of
Ministers.

Meanwhile twelve operatives, acting on
the advice of Father Gapon, presented a
letter composed and signed by Father
Gapon at the Ministry of the Interior. The
letter declared that the workmen and other
residents of St. Petersburg must see the
Czar on Sunday. They would guarantee
the inviolability of his person. Otherwise
the moral bond hitherto linking the Czar
and the Russian people might be severed.

The writer urged on Prince Mirsky that
it was his moral duty to the Emperor and
the nation to lay before the former what
the workmen said and also their petition.
The letter concluded: "A copy of this

Quickened Line to Cleveland.
Leave New York 5.25 P. M. Arrive Cleveland
7.15 next morning. Cleveland 1.30 P. M. Indian-
apolis 3.30 P. M. St. Louis 5.30 P. M. New York
7.15 P. M. Fine Service. No extra fare.—175

letter will be brought to the cognizance of
the whole Russian people."

Prince Mirsky acknowledged the receipt
of the letter telephonically at 8 P. M., an
hour after it was delivered.

A metropolitan deputation which failed
to see Prince Mirsky called upon M. de
Witte, who after hearing them said:

"Whatever the authorities will do to-
morrow has been decided upon already.
The Ministers of Finance, the Interior and
Others have been concerting measures
this evening. My views were not asked,
and if I volunteered them they would not
be taken."

"I am nothing in the Administration. My
role is circumscribed by the reforms
fashioned by the Czar's recent ukase.
On those questions I may report to his
Majesty, but not on events which fall within
the sphere of the Minister of the Interior,
who knows all the facts. Besides, I have no
data for exceptional action, and in no case
would exceptional action on my part lead
to the desired results."

"How can you expect the Emperor would
listen to me and consequently to St. Peters-
burg to receive a petition from 100,000
persons? If his Majesty ever consented to
enter into relations with the people it would
only be after long deliberation, and then
he would not come to a countless throng,
but would, perhaps, consent to receive a
deputation. If that would satisfy the
people there must be no haste, and the
demonstration should be put off."

M. de Witte's Part.

To the reuring of the deputation, M.
de Witte repeated his arguments and ad-
vised them to go to Prince Mirsky. They
replied that they had been there and had
not seen him.

"I will telephone him now, if you like,
and perhaps you can see him," said M. de
Witte.

The delegates thanked M. de Witte, who
then called on Prince Mirsky and spoke
to him very energetically. As proof of
the excellent relations between them they
called each other "Thou."

M. de Witte besought Prince Mirsky to
receive the delegates. Prince Mirsky re-
fused to do so on the ground that he knew
all the facts, and the authorities would re-
serve action for a suitable moment.

From time to time M. de Witte's base
voice could be heard asking: "And have
you no fears for to-morrow?" Like the re-
frain of a song came that fateful question.
"Have you then no fear of to-morrow?"
Well, you know best."

And turning to the delegates M. de Witte
remarked: "Prince Mirsky will not receive
you to-night, though I have asked him.
Now, do you suppose I should be more
successful if I asked something more diffi-
cult? If you like, he will see you at half
past 12 to-morrow."

The delegates declined and returned at
half-past 11 in the morning and reported
progress to the meeting. It was then
resolved unanimously that everything pos-
sible had been done to prevent bloodshed,
and that if men were killed and wounded
Sunday, all Russia would recognize the
case with which it could have been pre-
vented.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN VICTIMS.

Many Unable to Escape the Bloody Charge
of the Cossacks.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—The St. Petersburg cor-
respondent of the Petit Journal, who was
an eyewitness of the shooting in Ad-
miralty Park, says:

"An enormous column of people singing
the Marseillaise broke through a triple
cordon of linears. The soldiers immedi-
ately made use of their weapons. The
dead and wounded covered the ground
and the pavement was red with blood.
All sorts of vehicles were requisitioned to
take away the victims."

"I was obliged to get out of my sledge,
and an infant which had been killed was
placed in it. The infantry received an
order to fire. I just had time to throw
myself flat on the snow. The instant after
the commander made a gesture conveying
the order three hundred rifles were dis-
charged. The infantry was only 100 yards
away."

The Cossacks completed the work of
death, charging like a hurricane on the
crowd. Women, children and workmen
fell beside me by hundreds. All who could
took refuge in the courtyards of houses,
while in the distance was heard the roar
of artillery. Among the killed was the
Superintendent of Police."

FATHER GAPON NOT WOUNDED.

"There is No Czar." He Says in Manifesto
to the Workmen.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 22.—A deputation
from the Liberal committee entered the
Alexandrinski Theatre early this afternoon
and addressed the audience, asking them
to honor the memory of those who died
for liberty by causing the amusements to
cease. The audience warmly applauded
the committee and left the theatre in a
body.

At a meeting of the committee late to-
night Maxim Gorky, the author, read the
following letter to the workmen from
Father Gapon, who was not wounded, as
at first reported:

"COMRADES AND RUSSIAN WORKMEN:
There is no Czar! Between him and the
Russian nation torrents of blood have
flowed to-day. It is high time the Russian
workmen begin without him to carry on
their struggle for national freedom. You
have my blessing. For that fight to-mor-
row."

A Land of Outdoor Sport.
Bismarck, N. C. Eighteen hours trip by South-
ern R. R. and beautiful Air Line. Golf on two superb
courses. Quail shooting over private preserve.
Trout, golf and trap shooting. Tourist trains
every day.

row I will be among you. To-day I am
busy working for the cause.

"FATHER GEORGE."
Father Gapon was spirited away after the
volley. It is said that the soldiers
deliberately spared him.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—A despatch to the
Standard from St. Petersburg says the
workmen have decided to continue their
movement, while Father Gapon him-
self will hold a demonstration in the near
future in spite of the immense losses to-day.
One of Father Gapon's friends whom Maxim
Gorky introduced to an assembly of 100
Liberals declared that the workmen
were giving up hope in the Emperor and
begged the educated classes to assist in
supplying them with arms.

WEPT FOR THEIR DEAD.

Sobbing Crowd Follows Sledges Bearing
Bodies of the Victims.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 23.—A curious in-
cident occurred outside the palace of Grand
Duke Constantine in the afternoon. As a
party of workmen passed by, refreshments
were offered to them by the Grand Duke's
order, but the offer was coldly refused.

There was a moving incident at about
4 o'clock. Two sledges bearing bodies of
victims as they slowly left the scene of
death were followed by an immense con-
course of people. Many sobbed hysteri-
cally, while others sang the hymn, "Eternal
Memory," the last portion of the service
for the dead of the Greek Church.

At the Neva gate Father Sergius, an
ardent supporter of Father Gapon, was
killed as he carried beside the latter a cross
and ikon.

CZAR'S MOVEMENTS HIDDEN.

Did Not Go to Tsarskoe Selo, as Was Of-
ficially Announced.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The St. Petersburg
correspondent of the Telegraph says that
few know the Czar's dwelling place.

It has been surrounded with unusual
mystery since Thursday when, after re-
turning to the Winter Palace, official in-
formation was issued that his Majesty
was starting for Tsarskoe Selo, whereas
he really repaired in the evening to the
Anitchkoff Palace on the Nevski Prospekt,
where the Dowager Empress resides. He
spent the night there, and on Friday morn-
ing went to the Winter Palace.

On Saturday morning he was reported
to have gone to Tsarskoe Selo, whereas he